WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for screening a compound to determine whether the compound modulates immune cell signaling, the method comprising identifying a compound that modulates interaction between a PDZ protein and a PDZ ligand protein (a PL protein), wherein the PDZ protein and the PL protein are proteins which in an immune cell can interact with one another to affect the composition and/or distribution of lipid rafts in the immune cell.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying comprises

(a) contacting a PDZ domain polypeptide that comprises at least a partial sequence of the PDZ protein and a PL domain polypeptide that comprises at least a partial sequence of the PL protein in the presence of the compound; and

(b) determining whether there is a statistically significant difference in the amount of complex formed between the PDZ domain polypeptide and the PL domain polypeptide in the presence of the compound as compared to the amount of the complex formed in the absence of the compound, a statistically significant difference being an indication that the compound is a modulator of immune cell signaling.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDZ protein is selected from the group consisting of hDlg, SHANK1, SHANK3, EBP-50, CASK, KIAA0807, TIP1, PSD-95, Pick1, CNK, GRIP and DVL-2.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the PL protein is selected from the group consisting of PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1, fyn and Na+/Pi transporter.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein

(a) the PDZ protein is SHANK1 or SHANK3 and the PL protein is PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1 or fyn;

(b) the PDZ protein is TIP1 and the PL protein is LPAP or PAG;

(c) the PDZ protein is KIAA0807 and the PL protein is PAG or LPAP;

(d) the PDZ protein is EBP-50 and the PL is PAG or LPAP or BLR-1; or

(e) the PDZ protein is SHANK3 or EBP-50 and the PL protein is Na+/Pi transporter.

6. A method for modulating immune cell signaling, the method comprising modulating an interaction between a PDZ protein and a PDZ ligand protein (a PL protein), which interaction affects the composition and/or distribution of lipid rafts in an immune cell; and whereby such modulation alters immune cell signaling.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the PDZ protein is selected from the group consisting of hDlg, SHANK1, SHANK3, EBP-50, CASK, KIAA0807, TIP1, PSD-95, Pick1, CNK, GRIP and DVL-2.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein the PL protein is selected from the group consisting of PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1, fyn and Na+/Pi transporter.

9. The method of claim 6, wherein

(a) the PDZ protein is SHANK1 or SHANK3 and the PL protein is PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1 or fyn;

(b) the PDZ protein is TIP1 and the PL protein is LPAP or PAG;

(c) the PDZ protein is KIAA0807 and the PL protein is PAG or LPAP;

(d) the PDZ protein is EBP-50 and the PL is PAG or LPAP or BLR-1; or

(e) the PDZ protein is SHANK3 or EBP-50 and the PL protein is Na+/Pi transporter.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein modulating comprises contacting an immune cell with a compound that inhibits or enhances interaction between the PDZ protein and the PL protein.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the compound includes a tetrazole moiety.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein contacting comprises administering the compound to a patient having an immune disorder, the compound being administered in an amount effective to treat the immune disorder.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the immune disorder is an autoimmune disorder.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the immune disorder is selected from the group consisting of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), multiple sclerosis, diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel syndrome, psoriasis, scleroderma, inflammatory myopathies, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, graves disease, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, lymphoma, leukemia, severe combined immunodeficiency syndrome (SCID) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the compound enhances the interaction between the PDZ protein and the PL protein.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein the compound inhibits the interaction between the PDZ protein and the PL protein.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the compound is

(a) a polypeptide or fusion polypeptide comprising a sequence that is from 2 to about 20 residues of the C-terminal sequence of the PL protein;

(b) a polypeptide or fusion polypeptide comprising a sequence that is from 2 to about 100 residues of the PDZ domain of the PDZ protein; or

(c) a small molecule mimetic of the polypeptide or fusion polypeptide of section (a) or (b).

18. The method of claim 6, wherein the immune cell is a T-cell.

19. The method of claim 6, wherein the immune cell is a B-cell.

20. The method of claim 6, wherein the immune cell is a monocyte/macrophage.

21. A modulator of binding of a PDZ protein and a PDZ ligand protein (a PL protein), wherein the modulator inhibits or enhances binding of a PDZ domain polypeptide and a PL domain polypeptide, and wherein

(a) the PDZ domain polypeptide comprises at least a partial sequence of the PDZ protein and the PL domain polypeptide comprises at least a partial sequence of the PL protein; and

(b) the PDZ protein and the PL protein are proteins which in an immune cell can interact with one another to affect the composition and/or distribution of lipid rafts in the immune cell.

22. The modulator of claim 21, wherein the modulator is formulated as a pharmaceutical composition that comprises the modulator and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

23. The modulator of claim 21, wherein the modulator inhibits binding of the PDZ domain polypeptide and the PL domain polypeptide.

24. The modulator of claim 21, wherein the modulator enhances binding of the PDZ domain polypeptide and the PL domain polypeptide.

25. The modulator of claim 21, wherein the modulator is

(a) a polypeptide or fusion polypeptide comprising a sequence that is from 2 to about 20 residues of a C-terminal sequence of the PL protein;

(b) a polypeptide or fusion polypeptide comprising a sequence that is from 2 to about 100 residues of the PDZ domain of the PDZ protein; or

(c) a peptide or small molecule mimetic of the polypeptide or fusion polypeptide of section (a) or (b).

26. The modulator of claim 21, wherein the PDZ protein is selected from the group consisting of hDlg, SHANK1, SHANK3, EBP-50, CASK, KIAA0807, TIP1, PSD-95, Pick1, CNK, GRIP and DVL-2.

27. The method of claim 21, wherein the PL protein is selected from the group consisting of PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1, fyn and Na+/Pi transporter.

28. The method of claim 21, wherein

(a) the PDZ protein is SHANK1 or SHANK3 and the PL protein is PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1 or fyn;

(b) the PDZ protein is TIP1 and the PL protein is LPAP or PAG;

(c) the PDZ protein is KIAA0807 and the PL protein is PAG or LPAP;

(d) the PDZ protein is EBP-50 and the PL is PAG or LPAP or BLR-1; or

(e) the PDZ protein is SHANK3 or EBP-50 and the PL protein is Na+/Pi transporter.

29. The use of a modulator of the binding of a PDZ protein and a PDZ ligand protein (a PL protein) to treat an immune disorder, wherein the PDZ protein and the PL protein are proteins which in an immune cell can interact with one another to affect the composition and/or distribution of lipid rafts in the immune cell.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the PDZ protein is selected from the group consisting of hDlg, SHANK1, SHANK3, EBP-50, CASK, KIAA0807, TIP1, PSD-95, Pick1, CNK, GRIP and DVL-2.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the PL protein is selected from the group consisting of PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1, fyn and Na+/Pi transporter.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein

(a) the PDZ protein is SHANK1 or SHANK3 and the PL protein is PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1 or fyn;

(b) the PDZ protein is TIP1 and the PL protein is LPAP or PAG;

(c) the PDZ protein is KIAA0807 and the PL protein is PAG or LPAP;

(d) the PDZ protein is EBP-50 and the PL is PAG or LPAP or BLR-1; or

(e) the PDZ protein is SHANK3 or EBP-50 and the PL protein is Na+/Pi transporter.

33. The use of a modulator of the binding of a PDZ protein and a PDZ ligand protein (a PL protein) in the preparation of a medicament for treatment of an immune disease, wherein the PDZ protein and the PL protein are proteins which in an immune cell can interact with one another to affect the composition and/or distribution of lipid rafts in the immune cell.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the PDZ protein is selected from the group consisting of hDlg, SHANK1, SHANK3, EBP-50, CASK, KIAA0807, TIP1, PSD-95, Pick1, CNK, GRIP and DVL-2.

35. The method of claim 33, wherein the PL protein is selected from the group consisting of PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1, fyn and Na+/Pi transporter.

36. The method of claim 33, wherein

(a) the PDZ protein is SHANK1 or SHANK3 and the PL protein is PAG, LPAP, ITK, DNAM-1, Shroom, PTEN, BLR-1 or fyn;

(b) the PDZ protein is TIP1 and the PL protein is LPAP or PAG;

(c) the PDZ protein is KIAA0807 and the PL protein is PAG or LPAP;

(d) the PDZ protein is EBP-50 and the PL is PAG or LPAP or BLR-1; or

(e) the PDZ protein is SHANK3 or EBP-50 and the PL protein is Na+/Pi transporter.